

trary, asserts positively that it does exist, the anatomist has not hitherto been able to point out its precise seat.

Swammerdam, in his 'Biblia Naturæ,' speaks decidedly of the existence of this sense in *Helix pomatia*, but offers no conjecture as to its situation. Blumenbach remarks, under the head of *Vermes*, "Several animals of this class appear to have the sense of smelling, as many land-snails (*Helix pomatia*, &c.);" and afterwards adds, "But the organ of this sense is hitherto unknown; perhaps it may be the stigma thoracicum." Cuvier, in his 'Mémoire sur la Limace et le Colimaçon,' after remarking on the delicacy of this sense, thinks it probable it may reside "dans la peau toute entière, qui a beaucoup de texture d'une membrane pituitaire."

In investigating the anatomy of this tribe of Gasteropodous Mollusca, I detected an organ which appeared to have been entirely neglected, or has escaped the notice of those who have dissected these animals. It is a depression or cul-de-sac, having its orifice beneath the mouth, between the inferior lip and the anterior extremity of the podal disc, and which in many species of different genera is elongated backwards into a blind duct, more or less deep, occupying a situation just above the podal disc within the visceral cavity. In *Bulimus fasciatus* it extends backwards as far as the tail, and is several times folded upon itself; in *Glandina truncata* it extends the length of the podal disc; in the various species of *Helix* it is found from a superficial depression to a sac the length of the podal disc; in *Succinea obliqua* it is of considerable length; in *Limax* and *Arion* it is a superficial depression; in an undetermined species of *Vaginula*, hereafter to be described, I found it half an inch in length, &c.

It is composed of two laminæ; a delicate lining mucous membrane and an external layer, having a whitish or reddish glandular appearance. A large nerve on each side, from the subcesophageal ganglia, is distributed to its commencement, besides which it receives numerous smaller branches along its course from the same ganglia. Its arterial supply is derived from the cephalic branch of the aorta.

This organ, from its situation, relative size to the degree of perfection of the olfactory sense, as in the carnivorous *Glandina truncata*, &c., its structure and nervous supply, I think, is the olfactory organ*.—*Silliman's Journal for May 1847.*

A new species of Procellaria from Florida. By G. N. LAWRENCE.

Procellaria brevirostris.—Above brownish black, beneath white. Bill short; upper tail-coverts white; lower white, tipped with ash, and very long; tarsi pale yellow, marked with black at their ends for two-thirds their length. Length 16 inches, extent 39 inches.—*Ibid.*

* Since writing the above, I have had an opportunity, through the kindness of Mr. Cassin, of examining a specimen of *Helix pomatia* from Europe, in which I find the organ in question existing as a funnel-shape depression beneath the mouth, and extending backwards along the podal disc for the distance of three-fourths of an inch. This I consider particularly interesting, as the same species has been minutely dissected and described by Swammerdam, Cuvier and others, without any reference whatever to this cul-de-sac.